

Secretary of the Navy shall cause each commissioned or warranted officer of the navy, on his entry into the service, to be furnished with a copy of the regulations and general orders of the department then in force, and thereafter with a copy of all such as may be issued.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That all provisions of previous laws which are inconsistent with those of this act, shall be and are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

Gen. McClellan's Army.—The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Harrison's Landing, July 9, says:

"Now that our army has, as to speak, recovered its equilibrium of mind, we are beginning to see how greatly we have overestimated the strength of the enemy. We can now see that the secret of our being opposed by such overwhelming numbers was not so much the vast preponderance of their numbers as the fact with which their leaders are united to make their whole force upon us as the critical juncture of the great fight."

"Probably we could have marched into Richmond after the six day's fight had the extreme risk been taken. The more tedious, and let us hope the more certain, method was adopted. In the next struggle however and whenever it may take place, it is well enough that our fighters should not go into the field expecting to have all the odds on their side, but that the odds are equal, and that we have been allowed to fabricate such monstrous rebel armies on paper, is we are glad to record, being dispelled by observations and sound reason."

"The severely warm weather of the past few days has had a visible effect upon the health of the army here. Yesterday the thermometer indicated ninety-five degrees in the shade, and 132 in the sun at the landing. To-day the glass stands at 100, with a light fresh breeze from the westward. The shade was scarce, most of the time having been either cut down for military clearing purposes or comfortable boughs in front of the tents. The food, which is vastly improved, is very trying. Not enough rice, vegetables, and fruit, with ever too much fat pork, which is wasted by trying. Good water is abundant but ice deficient. The men are probably as attentive to cleanliness as any army, the shores being lined with bathing morning and night."

The Draft not to be Evaded in the Post Office Department.

The following circular speaks for itself:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 1, 1862.

SIR: The postal law allows, and the standing regulation of the Department requires each postmaster to appoint an assistant to "prevent the office from being left without a qualified person to perform its duties in case of the necessary absence, the sickness, resignation, or death of the postmaster."

It is presumed that you complied with this regulation, by an appointment of such assistant, upon taking charge of your office. The Department is now in the receipt of an appointment of an additional clerk or assistant without explanation. It is known that in several instances appointments of this character have been made where the services of the clerk were not necessary to the business of the office, but with a view to shield the parties from enrollment in the militia.

Without imputing to you improper motives in your recent appointment, I am instructed by the Postmaster General to direct that Mr. [Name] be removed from your office as a clerk, and that the enrollment officer of the militia of your district be immediately notified of the fact, unless you can furnish a satisfactory explanation for his appointment.

I am, respectfully, &c., First Assistant Postmaster General.

THE VALUATION PLATFORM.—If our Valuation platformers, says an exchange, had lived at the time of the first murder, they would have put it into a platform about as follows:

Resolved, That we are equally opposed to the pretended piety and evident fanaticism of the high-toned and chivalrous Gains.

Resolved, That we are equally opposed to the exasperation of the fact, unless you can furnish a satisfactory explanation for his appointment.

Resolved, That nobody has a right to provoke murder, and if anybody has exhibited less fanaticism, this never would have occurred.

Additional Drafting Regulation.

The following was issued yesterday: Ordered, S. That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quota of the several States will be apportioned by the governors among the several counties, and where practicable among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers therefrom furnished by the United States, whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

BANKING IN THE DISTRICT.—A paragraph in this paper of yesterday needs explanation. There was a bogus concern in Washington, a few years ago, called the "Merchants' and Farmers' Bank," and it was in reference to that that a caution was given in this paper, and in another paper published here.

The "Farmers' and Merchants' Bank," of which Mr. Smithson is the principal manager, is a different thing. The words of the title are the same, but transposed.

As we understand the law, Mr. Smithson's bank has as good right to issue bills as any of the (so-called) incorporated banks here; and we have no reason to doubt that his bank is as much entitled to public confidence as any banking concern in the city. As a banker, without reference to his political opinions, we have never known or heard anything derogatory to him, and if we have done him any injury by the paragraph to which we refer, it was by inadvertence.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed under the act of July 15, 1862, the following officers to constitute the board to examine and report on the relative fitness and capacity for use as a Government navy yard, of League Island, (in the Delaware river), the harbor of New London, Conn., and the waters of Narragansett bay, Mass. viz:

Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham, Commander William H. Gardner, and Captains John Marston and G. J. Van Brunt, and also Professor Eache, and W. P. S. Sanger, Esq., Civil Engineer.

They meet at New London, Conn., on the 19th instant.

POINTMENT OF THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, August 14.—There has been received here Secretary Stanton's order relative to the continuation of advance pay and bounty and the postponement of the time of draft.

Projected Rebel Attack on New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—It is openly stated that Van Dorn and Breckinridge are combining their forces for an attack on New Orleans, and it is intimated that it will not be long delayed.

Arrived at New York.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

The publication office of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's book store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Friday, August 15, 1862.

THE NEW MOVEMENT OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY, ALL BACK.

It has been no secret here, for two or three days, that the whole or a portion of the army on James river was being brought away, to be landed at Aquia creek.

The Baltimore American, of last evening, publishes the following extract from a private note, written at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday:

"The army is now moving away from Harrison's Landing, and by to-morrow, I hear, the place will be cleared. They are coming down over the Chickahominy. I learn, to Yorktown, by land. The artillery has been shipped by water."

The pontoon bridges went up to bridge the river, night before last."

The whole movement of our army to the Peninsula was a clear mistake, and there has been no day since it has been there when it would not have been wise to have withdrawn it. It is wise now, and the country will rejoice to learn that it is at length being executed."

It is plain as anything can be, that the advance upon Richmond should be made upon one line, and not upon two; with all the hazards of a failure of co-operation between two armies. It is equally plain that the advance should be made from the front of Washington; so that the advancing army may itself be a protection to Washington. The diversion to the Peninsula cut our army into two parts, it being inadvisable that a considerable force should be left to cover the national capital. All this is so plain, that it seems idle to attempt to enforce it by any argument."

It is not time to go into controversies, but it is proper to be said, that the Secretary of War steadily resisted the movement to the Peninsula. General McClellan insisted upon it, however, and carried the point. We shall know, by and by, who were his military advisers in that particular."

But it is the present and future with which we have to do, not the past. An advance upon Richmond in the right way is now to be made, and its decisive and early success is anticipated. Our armies, being brought together, are vastly superior to those of the enemy, in numbers, equipment, courage and efficiency. There is no sort of difficulty in crushing out the rebellion in Virginia, upon Secretary Stanton's motto—"Advance and fight!" No more ditching, but forward! That is the policy to day of Gen. Pope, and, as we believe, of the President and of Gen. Halleck. The country will tolerate nothing else."

GEN. McCLELLAN UPON NEGROES.

An order of Gen. McClellan, issued August 9, says:

"Since this army commenced active operations, persons of African descent, including those held to service or labor under State laws, have always been received, protected, and employed at wages. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the proper marshal general to see that no person of color is employed in any capacity as a laborer for military purposes, such labor being made sufficiently accurate and in detail to show from whom such persons shall have come."

Persons so subject and so employed have always understood that after being received into the military service of the United States in any capacity, they could never be reclaimed by their former holders. Except upon such understanding, on their part, the order of the President, as to this class of persons, would be inoperative. The general commanding therefore feels authorized to declare to all such employees, that they will receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servitude."

By command of Major General McClellan."

This is very well, so far as it goes, but it does not execute the act of Congress, which frees the slaves of rebel masters escaping into our lines, whether employed by us or not."

BANKS OF ISSUE IN WASHINGTON.—The following banks of issue in the District of Columbia are received as bankable, namely: Bank of Metropolitan, Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank of Washington, and Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and Bank of Commerce, of Georgetown.

This information is given for the protection of the distant public.

There is no such bank here as "Merchants' and Farmers' Bank." The bills of any such bank are bogus.

NEWSPAPER WRAPELERS.—Over 8,000,000 self-sealing stamped newspaper wrappers have been sold since their introduction at post offices, besides large numbers of unstamped wrappers by the general trade. Nothing could be more convenient to enclose newspapers, pictorial, pamphlets, and magazines, to friends in the army and army hospitals. Persons not having friends in the army, should enclose all spare newspapers and pictorial to companies and regiments, or armies and hospitals in general, at any place desired, all of which will reach their destination as directed.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. J. P. Rodman, R. I., and J. Vandervoort, N. T., are at the National.

Gov. A. G. Curtin, Hon. W. M. Meredith, Gen. John A. Wright, and Geo. A. Dahman, of Pa.; Messrs. Henry Budd, S. F. Hartranft, Josiah Bryan, James Gwynn, and A. Getty, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade; Gen. D. Tyler, U. S. Vol.; B. B. Hotchkiss, N. Y.; Dr. D. Camp and Dr. L. M. Eastman, U. S. A.; are at Williams.

GENERAL BUTLER AND PHILADELPHIA.—A spicy correspondence between these generals is published. The subject matter is the negro. Gen. Phelps wished to organize and arm five companies of blacks. General Butler prohibited it. Nobody denies that rebel black regiments were organized and paraded in New Orleans before its capture.

SENATOR CARRIER.—At a meeting of Union men in Taylor county, Virginia, a resolution was passed, condemning the course of this Senator in "volting with secessionists and secession sympathizers," and requesting him "to resign a position he has shown himself unworthy to fill."

Colonel Edwin H. Webster, of Hartford, has accepted a commission from Governor Bradford to raise the Seventh Maryland regiment.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLONIZATION SCHEME.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH A COMMITTEE OF COLORED MEN.

Yesterday afternoon, a large number of colored men assembled at one of their churches, to consider a proposition of sending a committee of their own color to wait upon the President, who had sent them word that he had something to say to them of interest to themselves and to the country. After a free discussion of the matter, the meeting appointed the following committee: Edward M. Thomas, John F. Cook, John T. Ostin, Cornelius Clark and Benjamin McCoy.

At the hour appointed, the committee repaired to the White House, and were introduced to the President by Rev. J. Mitchell, the Commissioner of Emigration. The President received the delegation with great kindness, shaking hands very cordially with each one.

The introductory ceremonies being over, Mr. Thomas, chairman of the committee, rose and remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what His Excellency had to say to them.

The President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress and placed at his disposal, for the purpose of aiding the colonization, in some country, of the people or a portion of them, of African descent; thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause.

And why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized anywhere? Why should they leave this country? This is perhaps the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races—we have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races of men on the globe. We are different in color, in features, in intelligence, in habits, in tastes, in propensities, in all that constitutes a race. It is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think, your race suffer very greatly, many of them, by living among us; while ours suffer from your presence. In color we are different, and in intelligence, in habits, in tastes, in propensities, in all that constitutes a race. It is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think, your race suffer very greatly, many of them, by living among us; while ours suffer from your presence. In color we are different, and in intelligence, in habits, in tastes, in propensities, in all that constitutes a race. 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